

THE POPE'S DEATH FEARED.

RUMORS OF PNEUMONIA AND DOUBTFUL CHANCES OF RECOVERY.

CARDINAL OREGLIA IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE ON THE PONTIFF.

London, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"It is feared the Pope has pneumonia and will not recover. Cardinal Oreglia, doyen of the Sacred College, has been in the apartment of His Holiness the entire evening."

DETAILS OF THE ILLNESS.

FATIGUING DAY FOLLOWED BY A CHILL, AND FEVER.

Rome, Feb. 28.—The Pope has had a prolonged fainting spell. Dr. Lippini visited him three times today, and will sleep at the Vatican tonight. He declines to give any information. Dr. Mazzoni has also visited the Pope frequently in the course of the day. Callers at the Vatican have found everything in the usual condition there, and all inquiries were met with the denial that the Pope's indisposition is serious.

His Holiness rose this morning at 11 o'clock, but Dr. Lippini insisted on his return to bed, as he was suffering from fever, following a general chill, with pains in the lumbar region.

Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, paid several visits to the Pope in the course of the day. The receptions for March 2 and the following day have been countermanded, but the diplomatic dinner arranged for Thursday, the invitations to which have been issued by Cardinal Rampolla, will be given.

To-morrow the "Observatore Romano" will publish an official bulletin regarding the Pope's illness. In the mean time the clerical papers are silent on the subject.

The Pope had a fatiguing day yesterday, receiving congratulations on the approaching anniversary of his coronation, and complained of the cold, which has been intense for two days.

SAID TO BE AN OLD COMPLAINT. INTRIGUES FOR A SUCCESSOR BEGINNING—NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

London, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"The sudden changes in the weather brought on the Pope's bowel complaint, from which he has never been entirely free since last summer, when it was regarded as alarming. This is aggravated by a pain in the left side, near the spleen."

Intrigues have already begun with regard to a possible conclave, and names of candidates are in circulation. The indications are that the conclave should be called soon, would be divided distinctly into two factions. The first is the simply religious faction, supporting Pius Gotti, a barefoot Carmelite monk, from Genoa, distinguished merely for learning and piety, who would really have a good chance of success.

The second faction, which favors an extension of the political power of the Pope, has three candidates—Cardinal-Bishop Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College and Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church; Cardinal-Bishop Serafini Vannutelli, Bishop of Frosinone and Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; and Cardinal-Priest Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, Pontifical Secretary of State, Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica and Grand Prior in Rome of the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem. All of these are intriguers, and there is no possibility of a foreigner being elected Pope."

REVISION BILL FAVORED.

FRENCH SENATE PASSES TO DISCUSSION OF CLAUSES.

SPEECHES ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE PREMIER AND THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Senate today, by a vote of 155 to 125, adopted the principle of the Trial Revision bill.

The discussion preceding the vote was carried on in a way similar to that in former debates. The Minister of Justice, M. Labor, appeared earnestly for the passage of the measure, advancing as an inducement that the proceedings before the entire Court of Cassation would be public and conducted on the same lines as ordinary trials. He added that he had not from the outset believed it possible to quash the conviction of Dreyfus without a retrial.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, said he knew his duty, and that was why he had submitted the bill, which was adopted in the Chamber by the Republican majority (protestant), and that alone the Government was not influenced by certain groups and leagues. He doubted whether his opponents were equally free from reproach on this ground. (Uproar.) He had not hesitated to any suggestion about the army, whose loyalty he was glad to reaffirm.

The bill, the Premier further pointed out, did not in the least diminish the safeguards of the accused. The Government wished the whole evidence to be known to everybody, and therefore it would be printed in its entirety. He did not know what the final verdict would be, but the speaker ardently wished to make it such as would be respected by everybody who was not a fool or an irreconcilable.

The Premier declared that the Government wished to make the passage of the bill a question of confidence.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau bitterly arraigned the Government for introducing so incoherent a measure.

A general debate followed, and after this a motion to pass to a discussion of the clauses of the bill was adopted by 155 votes against 125. The Senate then adjourned.

PLOT RUMORS NOT CREDITED.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Nothing seems to have come of the alleged Royalist plot. Certainly such a plot, if there be one, can have had no connection with M. Paul Drouot's escape, and in many quarters it is believed that the sudden activity of the Government in the matter of domiciliary searches was a mere device of the Premier to insure acceptance of the revision bill.

It is reported that M. Quénay de Beaupreux has sent his second son, Senator Bénédict, who attacked him in his speech in the Senate.

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

PERSONS KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Special dispatches from Yazoo City, Miss., to "The Commercial-Appeal" bring details of a tornado which passed over that district on Saturday night. Nearly one hundred people were made homeless by the storm, and the losses to property will reach thousands of dollars. Two persons were killed and at least half a dozen fatally injured, but no names can be obtained at present. Committees have been organized to care for the injured.

MORE HOPE FOR KIPLING.

THE USE OF OXYGEN NO LONGER NECESSARY.

DR. DUNHAM SAYS HE IS NOT DISCOURAGED BY THE MANY CHANGES IN THE PATIENT'S CONDITION.

At 1.30 o'clock this morning Dr. Dunham made a statement regarding Rudyard Kipling's condition, the first one of length made by either of the physicians. It was as follows:

"I am by no means discouraged by the many changes in the condition of Mr. Kipling. Of course, in an illness so severe there are a great many things that are to be considered in framing a bulletin as to his general condition. To-night Mr. Kipling is better in one respect and worse in another. We have tried to make our bulletins cover the most important features, and I hope by to-morrow (this morning that a more definite statement of what we may expect can be made."

Dr. Dunham would not explain exactly what he meant by "better in one respect and worse in another," saying that physicians would understand it.

Alternating hope and fear marked the continuance yesterday of the author's illness. In the earlier part of the day there existed the same bright anticipations as were held on Monday, when the bulletins showed that while there was no distinct improvement in the patient's condition, yet there was no backward tendency. Yesterday afternoon, however, the case again assumed a serious aspect in the minds of the many friends and admirers of the author, who read in the bulletin displayed at about 3 o'clock that there was no improvement in Mr. Kipling's condition, and that the inflammation in the upper part of the lungs, together with delirium and fever continued.

In the morning and the early part of the afternoon there had been a noticeable decrease in the number of callers at the Hotel Grenelle, due undoubtedly to the favorable reports which had been published. Toward evening, when the discouraging nature of the afternoon bulletin had become known, the number of people inquiring for the latest information increased considerably. The customary bulletin which has hitherto been exhibited between 6 and 8 o'clock was eagerly awaited, but it was not until 11 o'clock that any official intelligence came from the sick-room. This bulletin read as follows:

Mr. Kipling has, on the whole, not gained during the day, though the respiratory function has so far improved that the use of oxygen is no longer necessary. The influence of the persisting inflammation in the upper lobes is still marked.

THEODORE DUNHAM.

This bulletin was regarded in a most favorable light. That Mr. Kipling should be able to breathe without the employment of artificial means showed that there was a lessening if anything in the congestion, despite the persistence of the inflammation.

OF AN ENCOURAGING CHARACTER.

Until yesterday afternoon there seemed good foundation for the hopes that were held since Monday morning of the prospect of Mr. Kipling's recovery. Every report that emanated from the sick chamber, or the statements of friends near to the family, was of a most encouraging character. Although the patient had been for more than thirty hours in the throes of the insidious disease, each succeeding bulletin stated that he was holding his own. That there had been no diminution in his strength during the period was construed to mean that the author was going successfully through the crucial stage of his illness, if he had not already passed the crisis.

These sanguine anticipations were further increased by the bulletin—so far the most explanatory that has been written—which was issued soon after midnight yesterday morning. While it was stated that the inflammation had developed in the upper part of the lungs, it was added that the parts originally affected had nearly resolved, or, in other words, the congestion had nearly disappeared. The wording of the bulletin as a whole gave no cause for immediate apprehension, and it was believed that if the upward tendency of the inflammation were likely further to develop, it would do so in the early hours of yesterday morning. At 8.30 o'clock, however, the usual morning report was posted, and read:

Mr. Kipling has not lost ground during the night.

THEODORE DUNHAM.

Mr. Kipling's continued ability to hold his own was generally looked upon as indicating that the vitality which an open-air and temperate life had won for him, would be equal to the demands of the seizure upon his strength. Furthermore, still more inspiring reports concerning the patient's condition were heard about noon. One of the nurses attendant upon him said the sick man had passed a comparatively restful night, and that there seemed much improvement in his state.

MRS. KIPLING TAKES A DRIVE.

Another indication that there had probably been a change for the better was the fact that just before the noon hour Mrs. Kipling was persuaded to leave her husband's side. With P. N. Doubleday, whose devotion to the family has been unremitting from the moment his friend's illness became serious, Mrs. Kipling drove in the Park for about an hour, and returned apparently much benefited by the outdoor exercise, of which she had so much need. The two older Kipling children were also out for a greater part of the morning in the sunshine.

With so much cheerfulness abounding as to the outcome of Mr. Kipling's illness, the following bulletin, which was posted a few minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was read by his friends with a decided shock:

Mr. Kipling's condition does not so far show any improvement. He still has symptoms due to the inflammation of the upper lobe of each lung—delirium and fever.

THEODORE DUNHAM.

Expressions akin to despair fell from the anxious lips of the friends who read that the baneful inflammatory symptoms had not diminished, and that the equally ominous delirium and fever continued. Dr. Janeway, as usual, refused to discuss the case. Dr. Dunham was almost equally reticent and declined to say whether a crisis was impending. "The crisis in pneumonia," he said to an inquirer, "is that point in the development of the disease when the patient becomes either better or worse to a decided degree. Sometimes the crisis cannot be determined until after it has passed, as it often has to be judged by a comparison of the symptoms that were noted before and after it. When the changes in the patient are gradual, as they have been in Mr. Kipling's case, the exact time of passing the crisis is not of extreme moment."

FROM THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

Although the constant strain to which Mrs. Kipling has been subjected has prevented her from seeing visitors and friends, she has nevertheless been greatly cheered by the sympathetic communications which have been sent to her from all parts of the country and from Europe. She attached the following acknowledgment to yesterday morning's bulletin:

Mrs. Kipling wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the many letters and telegrams which she has received, and to say to her friends and to the public that they are too numerous for her to reply to individually.

Dr. Contand, the family physician of the Kiplings, arrived at Brattleboro, Vt., arrived at the Hotel Grenelle yesterday. It was learned from H. H. McClure that he came not to attend Mr. Kipling professionally, but as a friend of the family. It was Dr. Contand that Mr. Kipling delicately his last book.

CLOSE CALL FOR MINISTRY.

GOVERNMENT BILL FOR CESSION OF PHILIPPINES UPHOLD.

PLURALITY OF TWO IN ITS FAVOR—SAGASTA'S RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—In the Senate today the Opposition members of the committee to which the Government's bill for the cession of the Philippines was referred submitted a counter-measure.

After Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had strongly rebutted the charges of the Opposition against the Government, the Senate rejected the counter-measure by 120 votes against 118.

The Government thus carried the crucial vote by almost the narrowest majority.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Secretary announced that Señors Degetan and Cardenas had been unequally for accepting posts in Porto Rico from the American Government.

Romero y Robledo, the spokesman of the Weylerite faction, in the course of a speech regarded as confirming the union between himself and Señor Sagasta, and as reconstituting the Liberal party, said he considered the Chamber non-existent. He advocated the formation of a new Liberal Cabinet.

It is rumored that Señor Sagasta, after the vote in the Senate, offered his resignation of the Premiership to the Queen Regent. The Cabinet Council is now sitting.

FIRING ALONG THE LINES.

FILIPINOS KEEP UP ATTACKS OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

TWO AMERICANS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—CHURCH AT MALABON DESTROYED.

BY MONADNOCK'S SHELLS.

Manila, Feb. 28.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties to-day are Captain David S. Elliott, of Company G, 20th Kansas, and a private of the same regiment. They are both seriously wounded. They were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters near Calocan.

A battalion of the 23d Infantry relieved the battalion of the California volunteers at San Pedro Macati to-day. The latter will be ordered to embark on the transport St. Paul to-morrow.

The rebels at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Calao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monadnock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells, and are refilling them. Over two thousand of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Pandacan by an officer of the Washington volunteers.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten-days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at Northern ports.

Everything was absolutely quiet last night, both inside and outside the city.

The Commissioners appointed by President McKinley to study the conditions in the islands are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

OREGON ON HER WAY TO MANILA.

SHE SAILED FROM HONOLULU ON FEBRUARY 28.

Honolulu, Feb. 28, via San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The battleship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed for Manila on February 20.

AMERICAN FLAG FLYING AT GUAM.

COMMANDER TAUSIG, OF THE BENNINGTON, THE NEW GOVERNOR.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, by way of Honolulu, arrived to-day. The Associated Press representative at Honolulu sends the following news, dated February 21:

"Commander Tausig, of the Bennington, is the first American Governor of Guam. The American flag went up over the new possession at 10.30 a. m., February 1. It was raised over Fort Santa Cruz, in the Harbor of San Luis d'Apra, the main harbor of Guam, and saluted by the guns of the Bennington. Simultaneously it was raised over the government buildings at Agaña, five miles distant, and was saluted by a battalion from the Bennington and a company of native militia, with a field battery."

TROOPS SENT TO CERU AND NEGROS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECEIVES A GRATIFYING DISPATCH FROM GENERAL OTIS.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The following cable dispatch was received at the War Department today from General Otis, at Manila:

Battalion 23d Infantry sailed Cebu 28th inst.; battalion California Volunteers sails Negros to-morrow. Everything quiet here last three days.

The fact that General Otis finds it possible to spare men to go to other islands of the Philippine group is taken by the officials as the most reassuring indication that has come to the Department lately. It is felt at the War Department that he surely would not send soldiers to Negros and Cebu if he felt any doubt as to his ability to maintain himself at Manila.

NEWS BY WAY OF MADRID.

REPORT THAT ARMS FROM JAPAN WERE LANDED IN LUZON.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The "Reforma" asserts it has received letters from trustworthy sources at Manila that thirty cannon, thirty thousand rifles and several million cartridges from Japan have been landed at Sand, on the Gulf of Lingayen, on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, and about one hundred miles from Manila, and have been taken thence to Malolos, the seat of the rebel Government.

The "Reforma" adds: "Japan evidently intends to act toward the Americans in the Philippines as the Americans acted toward the Spaniards in Cuba."

DENIED AT JAPANESE LEGATION.

Washington, Feb. 28.—At the Japanese Legation here the statement from the "Reforma" was characterized as "pure fiction." It was pointed out as an evidence of its inaccuracy that all the importation and exportation of arms and ammunition in Japan is in direct control of the Government. It would accordingly be impossible for any such large shipment to leave the country without Government intervention. As to the concluding paragraph of the Madrid dispatch, it was said that the Legation did not care to enter into any discussion of that sort, but that the American State Department could probably furnish satisfactory and authentic information on that head. The Legation authorized the denial of the statement in the "Reforma" article to be made as positive and absolute as possible.

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GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

BARON VON BUELOW DISCUSSES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

RUMORS OF INTERFERENCE IN LUZON DENIED—COMMENTS ON AFFAIRS IN SAMOA, CUBA AND CHINA.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Baron von Bülow, in the session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, made a long statement defining Germany's foreign policy with reference particularly to affairs in the Philippines, Samoa, Cuba and China.

Referring to the statements published in foreign newspapers regarding the supposed action of the German warship Irene in the Philippine Islands, and the alleged conduct of Rear-Admiral Dewey, who, it has been said, threatened to sink the steam pinnace of the Irene, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said these statements belonged to the category of canards. So far as he knew the Irene was not in the Philippine Islands, but was at Hong Kong, and the only German warship at Manila was the Kaiserin Augusta. There were, he added, a considerable number of German merchants in the Philippine Islands whom the German Navy was anxious to protect during the Hispano-American War. The Minister concluded with the remark:

"We hope that our countrymen will find full security under American rule."

SAMOAAN RULE A FAILURE.

The Foreign Minister then discussed the question of Samoa, saying that by the General Act of 1899 the triple rule of Germany, Great Britain and the United States was established over those islands. If condominium was wont to lead to unpleasantness, this would be still more the case with tridominium.

Since the act came into force, he continued, there had been no lack of friction between the representatives of the different Powers, which was due to the disorderly character of the population. As early as 1891 a deep-rooted civil war broke out between the followers of Maitoa and Mataafa, and in consequence of the intervention of the German and British naval forces Mataafa was deported and a fresh insurrection, which broke out in 1894, was ended after the German and British ships had intervened. In the overthrow of Tamaesee, last year, the three consuls proposed that Mataafa be brought back, and Maitoa concurred. The Powers assented. At this juncture Maitoa died, but the three consuls declared that his death was no impediment to the recall of Mataafa, who returned on board a German warship to Samoa for instalment as successor to Maitoa. There arose an opposition party, which proclaimed Tannu, who was still a minor, a candidate for the throne. Both parties appealed to the decision of the Chief Justice, who pronounced in favor of Tannu. Open fighting ensued, resulting in Mataafa's victory. The three consuls, the Foreign Minister then asserted, recognized the action, and a provisional government was formed from Mataafa's followers. Baron von Bülow then said:

"The final settlement of the succession rests with the Powers. I refrain from delivering a decisive judgment on the whole course of events in Samoa until the written reports arrive and are closely examined. But I hold strongly to the hope that we shall succeed in disposing also of these latest troubles in Samoa, with due protection for German rights and interests and in a manner which corresponds with the friendly relations existing between the three Governments concerned."

"That things in Samoa require readjustment is a principle acknowledged on all sides. It cannot be denied that the tri-dominion has not stood the ordeal. We are prepared on our part to consent to a clean separation, if the two other Powers consent. But as long as this agreement does not exist we shall hold to the act of 1899, and we shall not allow the rights which that act gave us to be curtailed, or our interests to suffer diminution. We shall also respect the rights accruing to others by virtue of the Samoan act."

GERMAN CLAIMS IN CUBA.

After touching upon German interests elsewhere, including Morocco, in reference to which he said that unless the claims of German subjects were speedily settled the demands for such settlement would be supported by German warships, the Minister of Foreign Affairs referred to Cuba, and said the German firm of Scheider & Fischer claimed 2,500,000 marks, and the firm of Lobeck, their successors, asked 1,000,000 marks as compensation for losses during the war, while other claims aggregated 800,000 marks. It would not be easy, the Minister pointed out, to secure redress, but the German Government would support the claims as much as possible, and would endeavor to see that Germans did not come off any worse than others.

Relative to affairs in China he said that, in view of the anti-foreign irritation, particularly the fact that several Germans were grossly insulted and afterward assaulted at Tien-Tsin last Saturday, he instructed the German Minister at Peking, Baron von Heyking, to make it perfectly clear that if such acts were not severely punished, or if there was a recurrence of such acts, grave consequences would ensue for the Chinese Government. He added:

"We do not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of China, but duty compels us to protect the lives and property of Germans."

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHINA.

Referring to the construction of the railroad and other improvements in the Province of Shan-Tung, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said an agreement was about to be concluded between the German Empire and a syndicate of German East Asiatic capitalists for the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of 50,000,000 marks, and headquarters at Rintan, the Empire participating in the profits.

In answer to a question regarding Anglo-German commercial relations, he said Great Britain, in February, 1898, communicated to the German Government the draft of an extensive treaty, which was carefully examined and answered by a counter-draft, to which no reply has yet been received.

Referring to South America, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said he was not aware that any one of the South American States was desirous of renouncing its commercial treaty with Germany, while, on the contrary, he added, several of them had made proposals for closer treaty arrangements.

SAMOA'S PARTITION PREDICTED.

London, March 1.—"The Times," commenting editorially upon the speech of Baron von Bülow in the Reichstag yesterday, is inclined to think that a partition of Samoa will prove the final solution of the problem.

COMMENT FROM ENGLAND.

London, March 1.—"The Daily News," in an editorial on the Samoan situation, says: "If Baron von Bülow would be a little more explicit there might be a better chance of doing business. Certainly the present arrangement is a failure."

GERMANY'S FRIENDSHIP SHOWN.

ALL HER WARSHIPS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW FROM PHILIPPINE WATERS.

LIVES AND PROPERTY PUT UNDER AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The German Government has effectually set at rest the rumors of a purpose directly or indirectly to embarrass the United States in the Philippine Islands, and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations with the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from Philippine waters, and placing the lives of its subjects there under the protection of the United States Government.

The action taken is regarded here as a stroke in diplomacy by which all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila will be removed and notice given to all the world, and especially to any Americans who have entertained suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German Empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States. By it Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in American hands.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS EXPLODED.

The announcement of this act by the German Government came at the close of a day which had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and the Germans at Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel. These rumors spread in spite of the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the outer world is in the control of the United States, so that it might be reasonably expected that it would be the Government to receive the first news of any disaster or collision at Manila, and that at the White House, the War Department and the Navy Department positive denials were made of the receipt of any news tending even in the slightest degree to confirm the rumors.

Even some of the more cautious naval officers were infected with fear for the moment, for while they had not the slightest idea that there had been any trouble between the American and German ships, still they realized that there was always the possibility of an accident aboard ship that might result disastrously. These lingering fears in naval circles were set at rest finally at the close of the day by the receipt of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any untoward incident. Based on this fact, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Captain Crowninshield and General Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumors in the strongest terms.

NO POSSIBILITY OF A CLASH.

Finally, at the close of the day and after the official close of the departments, announcement was made of the reason for the great confidence of the officials in the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by one bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between the two navies at Manila. It was announced that the German Government had ordered its ships away from Manila, probably to the new naval station at Kiao-Chau, on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there. This may be the case, for the story has come to Washington that the Chinese have been abusing some German citizens at Tien-Tsin. The Germans have come to believe that the only way to meet such cases is by punitive measures, and as Tien-Tsin is at the head of the navigation on the Pei-Ho River, just below Peking, it may be the purpose to send some warships up the river to convey an idea of Germany's displeasure.

The German Government followed its announcement to the State Department of a purpose to order its vessels away from the Philippines with a formal application to the United States Government to undertake the protection of all the Germans in the Philippines, not only in person, but in property. This was regarded as a signal manifestation of confidence which the Administration felt could not be resisted, and as practically formal notice that the Germans have no ulterior purpose in the Philippines, and rather than be subjected to suspicion on that score had taken the course of turning over the care of the welfare of their citizens to the United States Government.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE TRUST.

The President promptly accepted the trust, and there will be no German ships at either Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries by forming the base of sensational and false rumors. It is not known here at this moment just what German ships were actually in Philippine waters. The press reports have mentioned the arrival at Manila of the German flagship Kaiserin Augusta a few days ago, and if Berlin accounts are accurate she is the only representative of the German Navy there, for the Irene sailed away some weeks ago.

It is possible that by assuming this responsibility the United States Government has accepted liability for any damages that may be sustained by German residents and interests at Manila, but it is probable that the application must have been granted and responsibility assumed in any case, as it is believed that Admiral Dewey and General Otis had assured the commander of the Kaiserin Augusta of their ability to protect every interest in Manila as a reason why German forces and marines should not be landed. It is the official opinion that, whatever the responsibility for damages, it will not be too large for the benefit which will accrue.

A BLOW TO INSURGENT HOPES.

In the first place, there is no doubt that the insurgents cherished the idea that the Germans were favorable to their cause, and this led to the hope that they might actively intervene. Such a result possibly might have been brought about through some cunningly planned action

by the insurgents which should involve the American and German sailors in a collision.

Then, too, this frank action on the part of the German Government is calculated to relieve the tension that was beginning to manifest itself. There was not the slightest sign of this tension in any of the official relations of the Governments of the United States and of Germany, but unguarded utterances in the press of both countries, based on negotiations which were little understood, were steadily tending to cause friction that might in the end have had grave results.

All this, however, it is believed, may be expected to disappear now, and as soon as it is understood that the only issues between the two Governments are rather abstract economic ones, and do not in any manner concern territory wanted by either, no reason is seen why the old friendship should not prevail.

ACTION ORIGINATED IN BERLIN.

It appears that the move originated in Berlin, without suggestion from the German officials here, although Ambassador von Hohenhausen excused the directions forwarded by cable from Berlin. The dispatch arrived at the German Embassy late last evening, and the first thing to-day the Ambassador went to the State Department and laid the communication before Secretary Hay. A general conference ensued on the situation at Manila. Mr. Hay was not prepared to give an immediate answer to the request that German personal and property interests should pass under the care of the United States military and naval forces. After the Ambassador's departure Mr. Hay conferred with the President, and as a result of this conference the President announced his purpose of assuming the protection of German interests.

In some diplomatic quarters it was thought that Great Britain might not entirely appreciate this move by which German warships are sent to China, which is the great field of action between the Powers of Europe having possessions in the Far East.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS DESIRED.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINISTER REPEATS HIS STATEMENT—MR. WHITE'S VIEWS.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—In an interview to-day, Baron von Bülow reiterated his assurance of Germany's desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

"There is nothing politically between the two countries," he said, "to prevent this from becoming an accomplished fact. I know of no friction between the German and American Governments, and so far as Samoa and the Philippines are concerned, my speech to-day shows the true situation in both places."

"Of course, between two great nations, such as you and we are, both striving for the world's peace, there are naturally many differences with regard to tariffs and cognate matters, but I am even hopeful that these will be adjusted, and that the political friendship which exists, and has throughout existed, between the two nations will extend also to commercial spheres."

Ambassador White also repeated his statement that Germany's attitude throughout had been that of a friendly neighbor, but in some cases, as, for instance, those relating to contraband of war, even more particularly, where the United States was involved, than strict neutrality dictated.

American business men now in Berlin say that there is a sincere desire on the part of the Germans to cultivate better relations with America, and mention the various factors which Germany, as well as of the wish of German merchants and financiers to do business with the United States.

DENIES UNFRIENDLY REMARKS.

PRINCE RADZIWILL, DISAVOWS ALLEGED UTTERANCE REGARDING AMERICA.

London, Feb. 28